

Chapter 1 : Selected Church Policies and Guidelines

*Handbook for Educational Fund Raising: A Guide to Successful Principles and Practices for Colleges, Universities, and Schools (Jossey Bass Higher & Adult Education Series) [Francis C. Pray] on racedaydvl.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers.*

The Church opposes gambling in any form, including government-sponsored lotteries. The bishop or stake president carefully screens guest speakers or instructors and the subjects of their presentations. The bishop or stake president ensures that: Presentations are in harmony with Church doctrine. Guest speakers or instructors are not paid a fee, do not recruit participants, and do not solicit customers or clients. The travel expenses of guest speakers or instructors are not paid, either with local unit budget funds or by private contributions. Presentations comply with the guidelines for using Church facilities see Members who disapprove of tax laws may try to have them changed by legislation or constitutional amendment. Members who have well-founded legal objections may challenge tax laws in the courts. Church members who refuse to file a tax return, pay required income taxes, or comply with a final judgment in a tax case are in direct conflict with the law and with the teachings of the Church. Such members may be ineligible for a temple recommend and should not be called to positions of principal responsibility in the Church. Members who are convicted of willfully violating tax laws are subject to Church discipline to the extent warranted by the circumstances. The Internet can also help people connect with one another and share Church content with friends and family. However, members should remember that electronic communication should not replace opportunities for in-person contact, where feasible. Official Church Internet Resources The Church provides a number of official websites, blogs, and social media profiles for general use. These sites and resources are clearly identified as official either by the use of the Church logo or in some equivalent manner. However, they may create websites, blogs, or social media profiles to assist with their callings. Local priesthood leaders must first approve the creation of calling-related websites, blogs, or social media profiles. The Church logo may not be used or imitated. The name and contact information of the member who is responsible for the website, blog, or social media profile should be posted publicly. Photographs of other individuals or personal information should not be displayed without consent. Social media properties must be properly maintained and actively moderated to ensure that any inappropriate content is promptly removed. The website, blog, or social media profile should not be the name of a Church unit. For help with the calendar, directory, and other tools on LDS. Personal Internet Use Members are encouraged to use the Internet to flood the earth with testimonies of the Savior and His restored gospel. They should view blogs, social networks, and other Internet technologies as tools that allow them to amplify their voice in promoting the messages of peace, hope, and joy that accompany faith in Christ. Members are encouraged to share messages from official Church websites and social accounts, as well as their own words, images, and media. As members express their own thoughts and feelings, they should not give the impression that they represent or are sponsored by the Church. As members use the Internet to hasten the work of the Lord, they should exemplify civility and focus on sharing praiseworthy messages that strengthen those with whom they come in contact. This includes laws that prohibit proselyting. With an ever-increasing Church membership, responding personally to these inquiries presents an almost insurmountable task and would make it difficult for General Authorities to fulfill the duties for which they alone are responsible. The General Authorities love the members of the Church and do not want them to feel that they are without the support and guidance they need. However, all things need to be done with wisdom and order. The Lord has organized His Church so every member has access to a bishop or branch president and a stake, district, or mission president who serve as spiritual advisers and temporal counselors. By reason of their callings, these local leaders are entitled to the spirit of discernment and inspiration to enable them to counsel members within their jurisdiction. Members who need spiritual guidance, have weighty personal problems, or have doctrinal questions should make a diligent effort, including earnest prayer and scripture study, to find solutions and answers themselves. Church members are encouraged to seek guidance from the Holy Ghost to help them in their personal lives and in their family and Church responsibilities. If members still need help, they should

counsel first with their bishop. If necessary, he may refer them to the stake president. In most cases, correspondence from members to General Authorities will be referred back to their local leaders. Stake presidents who need clarification about doctrinal or other Church matters may write in behalf of their members to the First Presidency. Members of the Church should endeavor to be involved in activities and employment upon which they can in good conscience ask the blessings of the Lord and which are consistent with the principles of the gospel and the teachings of the Savior. Priesthood and auxiliary leaders should get to know those who have disabilities and show genuine interest and concern. Priesthood and auxiliary leaders also identify members who may need additional care because a parent, child, or sibling has a disability. Caring for a family member who has a disability can be a refining process that builds faith. But it can also contribute to financial, marital, and family challenges. Priesthood and auxiliary leaders also seek out members with disabilities who are living in group homes or other facilities away from family members. They can increase their understanding by talking with the person and his or her family members. They can also read talks by Church leaders, articles in Church magazines, and online resources at disabilities. Giving Assistance Priesthood and auxiliary leaders assess the needs of those who have disabilities and those who are caregivers. These leaders determine how ward or stake resources could be used to help meet the needs as appropriate. Leaders encourage members to give assistance and reach out in love and friendship. The bishopric or stake presidency may call a ward or stake disability specialist to help individuals and families. Leaders may also identify appropriate community resources that could help individuals who have disabilities and their families. For additional information on assisting persons who have disabilities, leaders and members may go to disabilities. Leaders and members should not attempt to explain why the challenge of a disability has come to a family. They should never suggest that a disability is a punishment from God see John 9: Nor should they suggest that it is a blessing to have a child who has a disability. Providing Opportunities to Serve and Participate Many members with disabilities can serve in nearly any Church assignment. Priesthood and auxiliary leaders prayerfully consider the abilities and desires of each person and then provide appropriate opportunities to serve. When considering Church assignments or callings for caregivers of people with disabilities, leaders carefully consider the circumstances of the individuals and their families. Leaders and teachers should include members with disabilities in meetings, classes, and activities as fully as possible. For information about adapting lessons, see disabilities. The bishopric may call an assistant teacher to help a person in a class. The bishopric may also ask someone to help a person in a meeting or activity. If a person cannot participate in a meeting, class, or activity, leaders and teachers may consult with the family about how to meet his or her needs. If a person is not able to attend Church meetings, printed materials or recordings of lessons and talks may be provided. Priesthood leaders encourage males who hold the priesthood to participate in ordinances when appropriate. Priesthood holders and women ages 12 and older who have been baptized and confirmed and who are worthy may be baptized and confirmed for the dead in a temple. Organizing Special Classes, Programs, or Units Members who have disabilities and special needs are encouraged to attend Sunday meetings in their home wards unless they live in a care facility where Church programs are organized. When members who have similar disabilities live in a ward, group of wards, stake, or group of stakes, leaders may organize special Mutual or Primary classes or programs for them. Leaders may also organize special Sunday School classes or other classes. To organize a special class or program on a multistake level, approval is required from the Area Presidency. These leaders appoint an agent stake president to oversee the initial organization and the continuing operation of a class or program for a specified time. The stake president assigns an agent bishop to oversee the initial organization and the continuing operation of a class or program for a specified time. The agent stake president or bishop consults with other participating stake presidents or bishops to establish a policy for financial support for these classes or programs. Parents or caregivers are responsible for transportation. If a multistake class or program is organized, the president of each participating stake may appoint a high councilor to help coordinate efforts to enroll members who want to participate, provide leaders and teachers, and administer the financial policy established by the agent stake president. Members who serve in a special class or program are called and set apart by or under the direction of the agent stake president or bishop. These leaders follow normal Church procedures for extending callings and releases.

As invited by the agent stake president or bishop, leaders of a special class or program may attend stake or ward leadership meetings. They may also conduct their own meetings to plan the activities of the class or program. Leaders may contact Seminaries and Institutes of Religion administrators to learn about classes for members with disabilities that can be established within the Church Educational System. Wards or branches may be created for members who are deaf or hearing impaired. Or a ward may be asked to host a group for those who are deaf or hearing impaired within a specified geographic area. Such wards, branches, or groups help these members participate fully in service and gospel learning. Members who use sign language, and their families, may choose to have their Church membership records in one of the following places: Interpreters for Deaf or Hearing-Impaired Members Members who are deaf or hearing impaired face communication obstacles in learning gospel principles and doctrines. If they use sign language, they need interpreters to help them participate fully in Church meetings, priesthood ordinances, temple work, testimony bearing, interviews, and activities. Members who are deaf or hearing impaired are encouraged to be self-reliant and take the initiative to work with their priesthood leaders in coordinating the interpreting services they need. In preparation for sensitive situations such as personal interviews or Church disciplinary councils, priesthood leaders consult with the member to determine whether to use an interpreter. In these circumstances, leaders should seek an interpreter who is not a family member if possible and emphasize confidentiality. If sufficient interpreters are not available, leaders may organize ward or stake classes to teach the sign language that is used in their area. Leaders may call qualified members to teach these classes. Members who are deaf or hearing impaired and use sign language as their native language should be considered first to teach the classes. Only worthy members should interpret during sacrament meetings, priesthood meetings, and interviews. If a priesthood holder is not available to interpret during priesthood meeting, a presiding officer may ask a woman to do the interpretation. Nonmember interpreters may be used temporarily as volunteers in activities and most other meetings until members develop the skills to interpret. A presiding officer may ask a priesthood holder to interpret an ordinance or blessing if the recipient is deaf or hearing impaired.

Chapter 2 : Handbook 2: Administering the Church

Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.

In cities and towns, rural, suburban and urban, throughout New York, libraries are equipping people with the tools necessary for life success. With skilled and knowledgeable library staff, a wide array of online resources, traditional print collections, exciting program offerings, and inviting and welcoming public spaces, libraries are experiencing unprecedented increases in public use. Library trustees play a special, keenly important role in shepherding the dedicated and prudent use of library resources. Always striving to provide the best service which benefits and supports the entire community, trustees must make policy, personnel and fiscal decisions crucial to a positive direction for the library. While delegating the day-to-day activities to competent staff, the library trustees must always be mindful of how their decisions impact the lives of people and the future of their community. As public officers, library trustees carry an essential and vital set of fiduciary and legal responsibilities. Library trustees are responsible to the library and to the public it serves. Forward-looking, informed trustees are needed to guide their libraries. Reinforcing the traditional services of libraries and welcoming the new, expanded opportunities of broadband Internet access, makerspaces and other technologies, trustees must position their libraries as essential and vital resources for individual and community success. This new edition of the Handbook for Library Trustees in New York State provides advice, guidance and practical information to help trustees succeed in their important stewardship and governance roles. I encourage every trustee to refer frequently to this useful tool as you undertake the exciting challenges and responsibilities of delivering high-quality public services to your communities. You will also find additional clarification on quorums and voting for association library boards. In addition to some minor edits, links are cited to several brand-new webinars that will help you do your job as a trustee. The State Library routinely adds new on-demand webinars that you can watch at your convenience so be sure to check their web site for new additions to their menu of options. As always, we invite your continued questions and comments! The purpose of this Handbook is to assist both the new and experienced public library trustee in New York State to better understand their job and to present the basic information they need to provide quality library service to their community. It offers advice on the philosophy of governing a library and on the practical aspects of responsible trusteeship. As always, you should consult your attorney, accountant, insurance and other professional advisors regarding specific matters within their area of expertise. This is but an introduction to the many aspects of trusteeship and should be considered simply as one of the many resources necessary to do the job well. Be advised that it should not be considered as final authority on any legal or financial aspects of library administration. Library Boards should consult with their attorney or financial advisor on any legal or fiscal issue before them. Commentary on library law is based on actual law or established opinion by State agencies. This online version includes live web links and is searchable using the CTRL F function on your keyboard. It is an important companion to this Handbook. The effective trustee must be well versed in good governance practices that will enable them to meet the challenges presented by a rapidly changing political, social and cultural environment. At the same time they have never been more vital to the well-being of our society. It is indeed an exciting time to be a library trustee. Many individuals and organizations across New York State share the goal of improving and extending library service; but individual trustees, acting as part of a library board of trustees in partnership with the Library Director, ultimately bear the responsibility for achieving that goal. This manual is intended to provide an introduction to the practical and philosophical information that trustees will need to augment the common sense and good judgment they exercise in the course of their service.

Chapter 3 : About the Handbook - Handbook - Monash University

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Chapter 5 : Laws & Regulations - Resources (CA Dept of Education)

The campus green: fund raising in higher education / Barbara E. Brittingham, Thomas R. Pezzullo ; prepared by the ERIC Clearinghouse on Higher Education, the George Washington University, in cooperation with ASHE, Association for the Study of Higher Education.

Chapter 6 : Holdings : Handbook for educational fund raising / | York University Libraries

Directed toward development officers, college presidents, school heads, trustees, and other administrative officers concerned with fund-raising, this book contains chapters by over 60 authors.

Chapter 7 : For CFRE Candidates - CFRE International

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